

Capital investment is offset by inexpensive labor costs.

Targeted advertising strategy is essential, building product identification and product appeal.

Networking international hotels and restaurants.

Developing wine expos and other public wine education/appreciation events.

Current alcohol beverage market:

Distilled spirits traditional, brandies and cognacs are king.

Beer is being brewed locally in all cities. Beer popularity and consumption is growing rapidly throughout the country.

Wine: Table grapes and vineyards for 6,000 yards. Wine grapes and wine for 2,000 years, but always in limited quantity. Rice, plum and other fruit flavored, sweet and heavy-bodied wines are traditional and remain popular. Late 1800s and early 1900s began foreign influence and production of European styled dry wines. 1892 Chang Yu Winery was the establishment of the first commercial plant in Yantai, China.

Bottom line: If there is money to be made by Chinese involved individuals and/or businesses in marketing and selling an American product (wine), success will eventually happen!

SUGGESTIONS FOR AN ONGOING DIALOG BETWEEN THE WINE INDUSTRIES OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND THE UNITED STATES

Plan and conduct a series of Chinese wine expos in several American cities with large Chinese populations. Hold trade and public wine tasting events to improve the marketing and sale of Chinese dry wines in the U.S.

Establish a cost sharing exchange program between the PRC and the U.S. agricultural universities and institutions for viticulturists and enologists—short term teaching, study and research grants.

Recommended American consultants for short working assignments with China's alcohol beverage industry:

1. Alcohol beverage trade association consultant.

2. Alcohol beverage consultant on warehousing, distribution systems and marketing strategies.

3. Consultant team from the U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms to advise on: (a) Establishing national regulations and standards for the Chinese alcohol beverage industry; (b) Label and formula approval; (c) Compliance matters; (d) Laboratory research and testing procedures; and (e) Product taxing and collection.

Increase incentive for foreign wine importation and joint venture activity by further lowering the tariff on wine considerably below the present 70% level. Increased sales of American dry wines in China will correspondingly increase the popularity and sale of Chinese dry wines.

MEMBERS OF THE DELEGATION

Gordon W. Murchie, Delegation Leader and President, Vinifera Wine Growers Association, Alexandria, Virginia; Anita J. Murchie, Delegation Reporter, VWGA; Albert A. and Donna M. Oliveira, Basport Vineyard, King City, California; Tony K. Wolf, State Viticulturist, Virginia; Wilbert E. Rojewski, President, Alasco Rubber & Plastics Corp., Belmont, California; John R. Pramaggiore, Director of Fine Wines, Service Liquor Distributors, Inc., Schenectady, New York; Tomas F. Rodriguez, President, La Provencale Cellars, Reston, Virginia; Stephen D. Reiss, Buyers & Cellars Wine Consultants, Aspen, Colorado; Anne V. and Roger W. Webb, Apponagansett Bay Vineyard, South Dartmouth, Massachusetts; and Robert J. Boidron, Director, E.N.T.A.V., France.

TRIBUTE TO POLISH-AMERICANS

HON. MARK ADAM FOLEY

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 27, 1996

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today, Pulaski Day, to pay tribute not only to Kazimierz Pulaski but to all men and women of Polish descent who have helped to make this Nation the greatest in the world.

Kazimierz Pulaski was an energetic and fiery soldier who, in July 1777, came to America to offer his services in the Revolutionary War. As a cavalry general he fought courageously and won distinction in several campaigns.

Pulaski was to the American Revolution what Patton was to World War II. Though he was mortally wounded in the Battle of Savannah, he left behind a cavalry unit that earned him the title "Father of the American Cavalry."

Mr. Speaker, Kasimierz Pulaski knew, just as the following famous Polish-Americans, that freedom isn't free and that America is a great nation because it provides an opportunity for every person regardless of ethnicity:

FAMOUS POLISH-AMERICANS

Mieczyslaw G. Bekker—scientist; built the first vehicle used on the moon (moon rover used by Apollo 15 in 1971).

Zbigniew Brzezinski—professor of political science; National Security Advisor in President Carter Administration (1977-1981).

Stanislaw Burzynski—physician, cancer specialist.

Adam Didur—opera singer; at the beginning of the 20th century was for 25 years principal bass of the Metropolitan Opera.

Mieczyslaw Haiman—historian; the first curator of the Polish Museum of America in Chicago.

Bronislaw Kaper—composer; composed for nearly 150 Hollywood movies, won Oscar for "Lili."

Jan Karski—diplomat and professor of political science; author of the report concerning conditions in the Warsaw Ghetto and concentration camps in the early World War II, who tried to bring to the attention of unwilling-to-listen Allied governments and societies the atrocities committed by Germans in Europe.

Jan Kiepura—opera singer; star of the Metropolitan Opera and Broadway.

Tadeusz Kosciuszko—political leader and philosopher; brilliant military strategist, a Revolutionary War hero, built West Point.

Jerzy Kosinski—writer; author of "The Painted Bird."

Jan Krol—the first Polish-American cardinal (from Philadelphia).

Wladimir B. Krzyzanowski—soldier; organized Polish Legion that fought in the Civil War; the first Governor of Alaska.

Bronislaw Malinowski—anthropologist; a founder of cultural anthropology; famous for his research in Trobriand Islands.

Czeslaw Milosz—poet and writer; won Nobel prize for literature (1980).

Helena Modrzejewska—actress; famous in the 19th century America for her appearances in Shakespeare's plays.

Ralph Modjeski—engineer; specialized in building bridges (Themes Bridge over Mississippi, Delaware River Bridge, Trans-Bay Bridge in San Francisco, Blue Water Bridge in Michigan).

Stan Musial—baseball player (St. Louis Cardinals); Sportsman of 1957, Baseball Player of the Decade, 1946-56.

Edmund Muskie-Marciszewski—U.S. Senator from Maine; Democratic candidate in the presidential elections of 1968 and 1972.

Pola Negri—actress; star of many films in the early era of Hollywood.

Ignacy Jan Paderewski—pianist, composer and statesman; loved by the American audience, played an important role in establishing free Poland after the World War I, Prime Minister.

Ed Paschke—contemporary painter; representative of the Chicago Abstract Imagists.

Roman Polanski—film director; famous for "Rosemary's Baby," "Chinatown" and other movies.

Tadeusz Sendzimir—engineer; author of over 50 inventions in mining and metallurgy.

Leopold Stokowski—conductor.

Leopold Tyrmand—writer, editor of "Chronicles of Culture."

Stanislaw Ulam—mathematician, cocreator of the atomic and H-bombs.

Korczak Ziolkowski—sculptor, creator of the statue of Crazy Horse in the Dakota Black Hills; member of the team of artists that carved head of presidents in Mt. Rushmore.

Florian Znaniecki—sociologist; coauthor of "The Polish Peasant in Europe and America, 1918-1920; considered the foundation of modern empirical sociology.

TRIBUTE TO THE FRANCIS CHILD DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE AND THE FRANCIS FAMILIES FOUNDATION

HON. KAREN MCCARTHY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 27, 1996

Ms. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute the Francis Families Foundation in Kansas City, for their dedication to improving the quality of child care for thousands of families in our community.

The Francis Institute is a major program at Penn Valley Community College, one of the metropolitan community colleges, whose mission is to provide high-quality training and education to child care providers and students seeking careers in early childhood development. In its short 6-year history, the Francis Institute has become a national leader and advocate for the profession of child care. It is also changing the way Kansas City views child care facilities—not as babysitting services, but as enriching places for children to go for learning and development.

Today, thanks to a \$6.5 million grant from the Francis Families Foundation, the Francis Institute is breaking ground on an exciting state-of-the-art facility. This building will provide exciting new benefits to the community, including a comprehensive resource library, a model child development center, facilities for community workshops and seminars on child care and more.

Since 1990, the Francis Families Foundation has worked quietly behind the scenes providing leadership in the area of child care education and training. As one of the founders of the Francis Institute, it has helped establish a unique public-private partnership with the metropolitan community colleges. The outcome is accessible education and professional development opportunities to urban child care providers.

The Francis Institute's success and impact are built upon a foundation of community partnerships and collaborative programs. Working

with local, State, and national organizations to provide academic courses, workshops, consultation, entrepreneurial training, mentoring, and more, the Francis Institute has improved the skills of thousands of child care providers and students. At the same time, its qualified staff fosters a lifelong love for learning and personal growth.

It is common for people to talk about the problems our children face today. It is rare for organizations such as the Francis Families Foundation and the Francis Child Development Institute to work hand in hand toward a common goal with so much success in such a short period of time.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the Francis Families Foundation of its vision and tremendous generosity, and I wish the Francis Child Development Institute great success in its efforts to change the way we think about child care to the benefit of families.

40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE HUNGARIAN REVOLUTION

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 27, 1996

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, 40 years ago, on October 23, 1956, students in Hungary protested against the Russian and Marxist-Leninist classes which had been imposed by the Soviet Union. The Hungarian Revolution had begun. Students and the Writers' Union then publicly supported the Polish anti-Soviet movement, and workers joined them in calling to reinstate as Premier the Communist Party reformer Imre Nagy. Within days, despite hard-liner Premier Hegedus' plea to the Soviet Union for assistance, the Communist Party reinstated Nagy and his reform efforts were allowed to resume. The Hungarian people wanted more, and pushed for an end to the dominance of the Communist system itself. With Soviet troops and tanks entering Budapest, a new government was formed as fighting spread across the country. Revolutionary workers' councils and local national committees demanded attention be given to political and economic demands, including calls for free elections, free speech, press, assembly, and worship.

Imre Nagy, siding with the people, announced the end of the one-party system, and called for free elections. He even criticized the Warsaw Pact and indicated his intention to make Hungary a neutral state. The Soviet Union quickly reacted to this secession with a crushing military advance on strategic locations throughout Hungary in mid-November. Imre Nagy was ousted from office. For his loyalty to his people and to their revolution, he was executed by the Soviets in 1958.

Mr. Speaker, despite courageous efforts, the revolutionaries were ruthlessly and bloodily suppressed while a sympathetic but ineffective international community stood by. In the end thousands were killed in the fighting, and hundreds of thousands fled the country to avoid imprisonment and repression after the revolution. Many settled in the United States.

The 40th anniversary of the Hungarian Revolution is an appropriate time to reflect upon the historical contribution made by those who valiantly fought for freedom. Although the rev-

olution did not succeed in freeing the Hungarian people, its influence on Hungarian life has been strong. To Hungarians, East and Central Europeans, and the rest of the world, the Revolution served as a reminder that the Soviet Communist bloc was an artificial edifice which would crumble without the support of Soviet military strength.

Hungary and Poland led the way in 1989 to cast off Communist rule, and Hungary remains in the forefront of those East European nations working to consolidate democracy and build market economies. In 1990, Hungary was the first East European country to become a member of the Council of Europe, reflecting Hungary's advances in human rights. Indicative of the country's progress in establishing a democracy, Hungary is currently among the first-tier countries to be considered for membership in an expanded NATO.

In fact, acknowledging the need for security and cooperation with their European neighbors, the Hungarian Government—led by Gyula Horn—made a significant step toward historic reconciliation with Romania by signing a bilateral treaty just a few weeks ago. Hopefully this treaty will be a useful mechanism for handling future concerns peacefully and in a constructive manner. In its ongoing transition, Hungary continues to face the complex tasks of sustaining newly-developed democratic institutions, furthering the growth of civil society, and managing the hardships associated with privatization and economic reforms following decades of Soviet domination and centralization.

Hungary's commitment to a free and democratic system are deeply rooted in the legacy of those who valiantly fought in 1956. With history as a measure, Hungary has great staying power. This year, Hungary commemorates not only the 40th anniversary of the 1956 Revolution, but also the 1100th anniversary of Hungary as a nation. Mr. Speaker, in this 40th anniversary year we honor Hungary's legacy of a love for freedom.

GIRL SCOUT GOLD AWARD

HON. HOWARD COBLE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 27, 1996

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, since 1980, the Girl Scout Gold Award has been the highest award that a Senior Girl Scout can earn. In the Sixth District North Carolina, we are proud to announce that 88 members of the Tarheel Triad Girl Scout Council have earned this prestigious honor.

The Gold Award is the most highly valued honor in Girl Scouting. The potential honoree must spend 2 to 3 years committing herself to hard work in order to obtain a Gold Award. Her efforts must express a special dedication to personal growth, helping her community and her world, and to her future.

To receive the award, a Girl Scout must earn four Interest Project Patches, the Career Exploration Pin, the Senior Leadership Award, and the Girl Scout Senior Challenges. She must also design and implement a Girl Scout Gold Award project that takes a minimum of 50 hours to complete. A plan for fulfilling these requirements is created by the Senior Girl Scout, an adult advisor, and the community in which she lives.

We are pleased to state that the following Girl Scouts from the Tarheel Triad Girl Scout Council of North Carolina have achieved the ultimate success—the Gold Award.

GOLD AWARD RECIPIENTS—1995-96 Troop Year

Kathryn Abel, Anna Antonowicz, Kendall Bain, Anne Beatty, Renee Blackburn, Kerstin Blomquist, Jennifer Bowman, Dana Braddy, Karen Bright, Hana Brown, JoNelle Bruff, Anna Bulluck, Melissa Burgess, Hillary Craven, Jocelyn Crawford, Aarika Cupp, Janet Dawson, Jennifer Dickson, Kristen Dowler, Jennifer Duncan, Anne Duquette, Danette Farmer, Kristin Felts, Ashley Finn, Erin Florence, Christianna Floyd, Jillian Fulbright, Leta Jo Gardner, Heather Gillaspie, Elizabeth Grabasky, Jessica Grandon, Nyia Gravely, Sikia Gravely, Dana Hensley, Robin Huckabee, Mary Kathryn Jester, Julie Johnson, Laurie Jones, Emily Knott, Heather Lloyd, Heather Long, Katherine Love, Kelly Lowry, Erin Lutz, Whitley Maner, Kara Marcus, Kelly McBrayer, Tonia McCaslin, Erin McClure, Jennifer McGinnis, Amber McKinnon, Rowena McNairy, Hawanya Miller, Kristina Miller, Charita Moore, Lindsey Moxley, Erin Murphy, Carrie Navey, Meredith Newlin, Lauren Pate, Amanda Patty, Monica Pedelty, Katie Potts, Katie Raines, Katherine Redding, Kate Roskelley, Mary Kathryn Ross, Elizabeth Rowland, Jerilyn Shaw, Valerie Smith, Drema Snedeker, Dawn Sneed, Dawn Snider, Katherine Spencer, Meredith Stewart, Lindsey Strickland, Aisha Taylor, Jinger Thies, Margaret Tilley, Mary Elizabeth Waddell, Wellsley Wallace, Mary Weatherly, Anna West, Dana Wiley, Valerie Williams, Vachelle Willis, Meredith Wood, and Patty Yu.

We often hear about the negative achievements of today's youth. I am pleased to share with my colleagues the positive developments of a group of young women in my district. On behalf of the Sixth District of North Carolina, we offer our congratulations to every recipient of the Girl Scout Gold Award.

INDIA FINALLY PUNISHES MURDERER INVOLVED IN 1984 MASSACRE OF SIKHS

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 27, 1996

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, the September 16 issue of the New York Times reported that, thanks to a personal crusade by a magistrate named Shiv Narain Dhirga, some of the people responsible for the 1984 Delhi massacre of Sikhs are being punished. Over 20,000 Sikhs died in those massacres following the assassination of Indira Gandhi. All the while, state radio and television called for more bloodshed and the Home Minister locked Sikh policemen in their barracks.

The New York Times called this "one of the darkest chapters in the country's half-century of independence."

According to the Times, "despite evidence implicating politicians, police officers, and officials in the anti-Sikh rioting, not a single person had been convicted for the killings that followed the assassination," until this year. This year, a butcher who was involved in at least 150 of those murders, Kishori Lal, was sentenced to death by Judge Dhirga. This crusading magistrate has also sentenced 89 people involved in the massacres to 5 years of "rigorous imprisonment," the harshest punishment